CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

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DAILY TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY.....AUGUST 22.

Great Anti-Nebraska Meeting at Alton.

Speeches of Judge Palmer, Ruther, Ford, &c.

(Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.)

ALTON, Aug. 18, 1856.

I have already transmitted the speeches of the President of the Mass Convention, held in this city on Saturday, and an editorial sketch of Gov. Koerner's remarks. I will try to conclude the proceedings in this letter.

Before writing out my notes permit me to say, that I am authorized by Judge Palmer to state that he never offered the sentiments published at the head of the editorial columns of the Chicago *Times*, and attributed to him. He stated that portion of the same of—I'm not certain of the name, attributed that remark to him some years ago, but confessed on the day of its publication that he had misunderstood him, and printed a card in which the Judge denied the use of this language. Will not the *Times* withdraw the paragraph and correct the error?

The press was well represented on Saturday. I saw Mr. Ballentyne of the *Democratic Press*, Mr. Dodd of the Edwardsville *Intelligencer*, Mr. Harding of the Charleston *Courier*, Mr. Niles of the Belleville *Advocate*, Mr. Smith of the Jerseyville *Prairie State*, &c.

JUDGE PALMER'S REMARKS.

Judge PALMER said that, as he looked around him, he saw many men, old and young, who have for years past been members of opposing political organizations, but who are now acting, hoping and, voting in unison. What has produced this change? At that time we were contending for different principles. At that time we discussed the best policy for advancing the interests of the country; to-day the question is, What shall we do to save the country? At that time politics were not so earnest as now; for, if either party triumphed, the country suffered very little material loss. There have changed. In the North we see parties bitterly arrayed against each other; and the South, or rather the ruling power of the South, bitterly arrayed against the North. What has changed into commotion the peace the whole country enjoyed two years ago? Are the people responsible for it? No—demagogues and the Slave Oligarchy have done it. It is an unfortunate state of affairs; but the storm has come and we must meet it. We did not raise it, and yet demagogues who produced it tell you that the party which opposed their villainy are responsible for it! Who is the duty of patriots? A solemn responsibility rests on every man. The responsibility of preserving this Union rests on every intelligent citizen who enjoys its privileges. It is his duty so to vote as to hurl from peace and power the dangerous demagogues who have imperiled the safety of the nation, and entrust the reins of government to honest and patriotic men.

After these introductory remarks, the Judge spoke of the Cincinnati platform, and convention, both of which he ridiculed and denounced with more severity than mercy. He characterized the convention as a body of men with little principle and less brains. Their platform, emphatically, was, "Let Slavery alone;" secondly, to denounce every one who spurned their definitions, as Black Republicans; and, thirdly, to relieve the people of the United States of the responsibility of governing the country. (Laughter.) He proceeded to analyze their definition of Democracy, and showed that by it, Jefferson, the founder of the Democracy, and its most illustrious champions in times past would be scouted as Old Fogies and Black Republicans; that even Douglas could not stand upon it, and he would be scouted in his time, he admitted the right of Congress to interdict Slavery in the Territories; and John Col. Richardson, at a not very remote period, had expressed himself a believer in the same doctrine. A short time ago, Col. Richardson had said—"Gentlemen of the South need not think of extending Slavery; it is contrary to the spirit of the age." I thought this was Democracy then; I think so still. But it appears by the Cincinnati platform that I am not a Democrat now—that I am a Black Republican and Abolitionist! [Laughter.]

Gentlemen, I believe in the great doctrine of Democracy. [Laughter.] If I am an abolitionist now, Douglas, Richardson and their followers must have been Abolitionists then. If they will call themselves Reformed Abolitionists and say that they have repented, why, I'll be content to be called Abolitionist or Black Republican if they choose. [Laughter.] I am not anxious to remain in a church of which J. C. Calhoun is High Priest.

In 1847 Calhoun brought forward the doctrine of the right of Slavery to the Territories on equal terms with Free Labor. Douglas made the greatest speech of his life against it. Yet Douglas was now in good communion with the Calhoun church. He had got forgiveness by good works, (I should say bad work—Reporter,) by voting for Calhoun's doctrines. He was truly a meek disciple. His humility was extraordinary. He had surrendered all the political opinions of his past life, without a murmur.

He has made disciples. Men who can command the loaves and fishes usually did. (Laughter.) When J. C. Fremont can stop the rations of the doughfaces, a great many eyes will see virtues in Republicanism, although they can only see treason now.

The Slavery propaganda, North and South, do not intend to extend Slavery by law. Now they propose to do so by putting a new construction on the Constitution—by interpolating a clause declaring that it carries Slavery wherever it goes—that wherever our flag flows you may hold men in Slavery beneath it. That is another of the new doctrines of the modern Democratic church. Once it was the doctrine of the Democracy that our flag carries freedom wherever it goes, but the Christmas saints have pronounced that heresy. [Laughter.]

It is important to resist this construction of the Constitution—to drive these men out of power who believe this doctrine, and put in men who believe and will carry out the constitutional doctrine of the Republic.

He then reviewed the history of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the conduct of its authors—their conflicting reasons for supporting it, and self-contradicting assertions. Douglas came in for a lashing, which the audience seemed to think he deserved. Speaking of the Cincinnati Platform he said if you were to take a jury composed of three Democrats from the North, three from the South, three from the East, three from the West, they would hang forever if they were obliged to agree, provided that each adopted the construction of the platform popular in his section.

After replying to the cries of Nationalism, Disunion, Abolition, &c., he concluded with an extended and humorous comparison between Fremont and Buchanan, which elicited repeated bursts of laughter and applause.

MR. HERNDON'S REMARKS.

After some introductory remarks, stated the issue in this campaign to be—shall Slavery be National, or shall Slavery be Sectional, as our forefathers made it? He reviewed the anti-colonial history of Slavery, and showed that the same spirit which persecuted the Puritans and drove our fathers to rebellion against the power of England, was the spirit we were now called on to resist—the power of an overbearing, grasping Oligarchy. He described the position that Slavery occupied, and the light in which it was regarded at the time of the adoption of the constitution, and showed that it had been going down hill from that time to this—Slavery always advancing or restricting Freedom. In 1789, all that Slavery asked was to be let alone. In 1820, it demanded half the Territory of the United States. Now, in 1856, it insists that wherever our flag can be planted there human Slavery is to go under this constitution, and to be protected by the strong arm of the Republic. In 1784, this Slave Power was peaceable; in 1820, it demanded certain privileges under the penalty of dissolution of the Union; in 1856, it invades the land of the South, and knocks down at its command, manspeaking Senator, because he exercised his right of free speech.

Wherever Slavery or Freedom exists, in close neighborhood, one of them must perish. Now, fellow citizens, the question you are called on to decide is—shall Freedom or shall Slavery? [Shouts of "Slavery!" "Freedom forever, &c.]

The speaker eloquently described the effects of Slavery on the moral progress of a State, and showed its disastrous influence on the condition of the free-working man, whose interests are involved in this question of extending or restricting the growth of Slavery.

He proved that it was impossible for this question to be decided in the Territories, favorably for freedom, for all history demanded that wherever Slavery got a foothold, it maintained its ground for generations. If Slavery is established in Kansas, three hundred millions of square miles will be lost to free labor.

He concluded by an earnest appeal to the working men of Illinois to vindicate their character and the dignity of labor by replacing our present set of rulers by patriots who believe that Free Labor has its rights, and are prepared to defend them. [Cheers.]

JUDGE DICKEY'S REMARKS.

Judge Dickey said that at the beginning of the Government our Fathers found one difficulty in their way which prevented them from fully and practically carrying out their principles of freedom for all men. The curse of Slavery had been entailed upon them by British commercial and royal cupidity—it had interwoven itself with their society, and could not be immediately abolished. They left it in the States under the shield of State sovereignty. Congress then had no complete power over the Territories. This is the platform of the Anti-Nebraska party. If we had not acquired Louisiana Territory, this policy would not exist or have been departed from. Slavery, after the adoption of the Constitution, was gradually abolished, in several Northern States. The records of acts of that period, prove beyond dispute or cavil, that the founders of the Republic never contemplated the extension of Slavery.

When the Louisiana Territory was purchased, slavery existed in New Orleans. If Congress had interposed and abolished slavery by prohibiting emancipation we would have had no further difficulty. In 1820, Missouri had acted up and slavery had been established. The Slave-Power threatened to secede if Missouri was not admitted with slavery. The policy of the Fathers was departed from. Missouri was admitted by Congress with slavery. Would that be interdicted in all the adjoining Territories. This compromise was agreed to by the North reluctantly. It gave Missouri a foothold. Slavery was disposed to extend it. Texas, State, and thus was in violation of the spirit of the Constitution. Once a law, the compromise was regarded as sacred. Douglas, himself, enlightened it. The South, at the benefit of Slavery was firmly established in Missouri.

About this time, a set of reckless spirits in the North, tired of the slow progress of emancipation, organized Abolition Societies for the purpose of getting slavery abolished at an early period. Virginia and Maryland, at that time, were preparing to abolish slavery. These movements of the Northern Abolitionists, however, were regarded as aggressive and insulting, and created a spirit of resentment which finally crushed out all Anti-Slavery movements in their borders. The speaker believed that if we had left our Southern brethren alone, to move along slowly, that slavery would have been abolished long ago in Maryland and Kentucky, and perhaps other States.

The intentions of Northern Abolitionists, at that time, he believed were good; but their policy was bad. It raised the apprehensions of the people of the South. They did not like to have Northern men interfere in their State affairs. They feared that if it continued, the North would override the barriers of the Constitution and precipitate them into a servile war. With these apprehensions fell all over the Southern slavery churches, presses and schools. They then conceived that their only hope of protection, was that they should be conducted the affairs of the general government so that they could control the Senate and Executive. This policy was inaugurated in 1840, and it has been preserved in ever since. The consequences of this policy were foreseen by Henry Clay, who denounced it as impolitic and wrong, and told the South to confide in Northern justice and honor.

The first movement of the Slave Power, under this policy, was the acquisition of Texas. It was carried at the expense of a war with Mexico, which was anticipated and not avoided, because it was seen that by a war we would acquire a vast Territory, and in the right direction for the extension of Slavery.

The so-called Compromise Measures of 1850, was the second movement. The North grumbled but finally acquiesced in them. Still the Missouri Compromise was left untouched.

Meanwhile, the North, increasing rapidly in population, required new territories. Kansas and Nebraska lay idle.

Some northern Doughfaces, in order to secure Southern votes supported the effort of the Slave Propagandists to repeal the Missouri Compromise. This opened a vast empire to Slavery.

The Speaker was discussing the various and conflicting pretences given by leading Democrats, North and South, for repealing that compromise, when the whistle of the steamboat was heard and he was obliged to leave before completing his speech.

MR. RUTHERFORD'S REMARKS.

Mr. Rutherford spoke for upwards of two hours. His speech was a logical and historical argument, pointed, weak, humorous and convincing. It did him great credit. Time and space prevent us from giving out his notes of it; for to do it justice, it would be necessary to devote at least a column and a half to his speech alone. Mr. Rutherford is a young man who may expect to our friends in his District to send him to the Legislature, where he will have an opportunity of displaying his talents. Give him a chance.

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J. R.

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

A Radical Deception Exposed.

BARNESFIELD, Portage Co., Ohio, July, 1856.

Editor of the Plain Dealer:

DEAR SIR—I have recently, and for the first time, seen in print a pamphlet issued by Dr. C. M. Fitch, in which he claims to have cured Consumption, &c., in Cleveland, in 1854,) a letter dated Sept. 19, 1854, under the caption "Consumption Cured," addressed to "Rodolphus Bard," to which my name is appended. It was as it appears originally published in your paper. I deem it due to the public and to myself, to say that the letter, as printed, contains language and statements which are not mine, and which I believe to be false, and were incorrect, I did, in compliance with a special request of Dr. C. M. Fitch, addressed to me by letters from Cleveland, write one and send him, in 1854, a short statement of the facts in relation to my having been cured of Consumption in 1847-8, by Dr. S. S. Fitch, of 714 Broadway, New York, (not this C. M. Fitch.) He stated that he was then about to deliver lectures in Cleveland on the lungs, &c., and wished this statement over my own signature, "to prove the curability of consumption." The substance of my letter was my condition and symptoms, showing that I had true Consumption, and my restoration to health, which has since continued good, as I presented as I wrote them. But there have been interpolations and changes in the language or other portions of my statement designed to convey the impression that I was the patient of this Dr. C. M. Fitch, and was treated by him—have the credit of my cure in a measure to this young man, and that I was grateful to him for it, &c.—that I regarded him as one of the eminent of the system of practice by which I was cured—that I recommended invalids to him as an eminent physician and successful physician, &c. I wish to say very distinctly, that whatever language appeared in the printed letter referred to, tending to convey any such impression, was not in the original, was not authorized by me, and is incorrect. In making the statement, I said to Dr. C. M. Fitch, that it was hastily written amid a press of business, he might correct any trivial inaccuracy he discovered—or to that effect. I then proposed him honest. This permission of course gave no authority for the interpolation of misstatements. I was never the patient of Dr. C. M. Fitch, he had nothing to do with my treatment, or with originating the system of practice by which I was cured, and the time I was in the City of New York, I was under the care of Dr. S. S. Fitch, of 714 Broadway, New York, whose researches, labors and publications in the field of medicine, and more especially in the subject of Consumption, and its treatment, are known by his name a wide celebrity—and to make use the instruments of the traitor, I cannot well express my indignation that my name should have been employed to perpetrate in this manner such a personal wrong and a public imposition.

In connection with the above, I have been requested by Mr. John J. Eldredge, of Aurora, Portage county, Ohio, to make similar corrections with regard to a letter dated Aurora, Ohio, and addressed to the Dr. C. M. Fitch. Having a personal knowledge of the facts, I comply with the request.

The letter of Mr. Eldredge, as printed, is so worded as to represent Mr. E. to have been a patient of Dr. C. M. Fitch, and to have been cured by him of Consumption. Such are not the facts, and Mr. Eldredge informs me he at no time authorized such representation to be made. Dr. C. M. Fitch never heard of Mr. Eldredge's sickness and recovery, until I informed him of them in 1856, a few years after their occurrence. In 1846 Mr. Eldredge was low of Consumption. Upon seeing my improvement under S. S. Fitch's treatment, and upon my recommendation he concluded to make trial of it. But as his symptoms were alarming, I felt he could not afford time even to send to New York for remedies, and at once supplied him with a portion of those furnished for my own use by Dr. S. S. Fitch, also with a set of instruments, a copy of Dr. S. S. Fitch's Six Lectures, &c. He made a full trial of them, following the general directions given by Dr. S. S. Fitch, and got well. He remains well still. His recovery was considered remarkable. In 1854 I told Dr. C. M. Fitch of those facts at my own house. He then applied to Mr. Eldredge to sign a statement of them, drawn up in such a way as to convey the impression that in his treatment he had been his (Dr. C. M. Fitch's) patient—the language being used "applied to you," &c. Mr. Eldredge told him this must be stricken out, as it was incorrect. He stated the statement, supposing it had been done.

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Yours,

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Terrible Conflagration at Salonica.

EXPLOSIONS AND GREAT LOSS OF LIFE—ARMORY OF 15,000 MUSKETS—ONE THOUSAND KEGS LOST.

(From the Prague Gazette.)

On Saturday last, at Salonica, July 17th, a terrible catastrophe spread grief and terror throughout our city. At about half past eight in the evening, a fire was discovered in the residence of M. Ismail, and the flames soon attained a great hold. Several adjacent storehouses were rapidly burnt to the ground. The fire was first discovered in Yanlar Kaloeg. Certain facts immediately succeeded to this conflagration, which will ever remain a mystery. Some northern Doughfaces, in order to secure Southern votes supported the effort of the Slavery Propagandists to repeal the Missouri Compromise. This opened a vast empire to Slavery.

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Forwarding, &c.

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ROBERT R. NICHOLAS, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Office, 58 Clark street, Sherman House.

WHITE & WILLIAMS, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW. Office, No. 12 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

BROWN & RUSSAS, COUNSELLORS AT LAW AND PROCTORS in Admiralty, 32 West Randolph street, Chicago.

STAFFORD & TUCKER, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Office, 120 Randolph street, opposite Court House.

JOHNSON, WILLITS & BARRETT, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS, Office, 58 Clark street, Chicago.

WINDETT & BISHOP, COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW. OFFICE, 123 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

C. B. WAITE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, 49 Clark street, Chicago.

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1856. Chapin, Hurlbut & Co., Forwarding and Commission Merchants and General Agents, Office, corner South Water and Clark streets.

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THE SPLENDID, FAST-SAILING, UPPER Cabin Propeller OTTAWA can regularly continue her trips between Chicago and Grand Haven, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening of each week, at 5 o'clock, from the foot of Dearborn street, Chicago.

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JOHN W. MAGILL, NOTARY PUBLIC, Commissioner of Deeds For the States and Territories of the U. States. No. 32 South Clark street, (up stairs.)

PHYSICIANS, &c.

IMPORTANT TO THE DEAF AND DEAF & DUMB.

Dr. M'LEOD, of SCOTLAND, HAS ARRIVED IN CHICAGO, ILL., AND may be consulted at 159 Dearborn street, or sister's family North of the Post-office. Early attention is desired.

Business Cards.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. P. RANDALL, ARCHITECT, OFFICE IN BENTLEY'S BUILDING, (UP stairs,) 110 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

J. P. PEFER & CO., DEALERS IN HAMBURGH CHEESE, 48 Rees street, Buffalo, N. Y.

C. N. TRAVERS, WHOLESALE DEALER IN CANE AND Fancy Seat Chairs, No. 22 Lake street, entrance on Wells street.

C. L. HARMON & CO., AGENTS FOR THE BOSTON BELTING COMPANY, have recently made arrangements by which they are enabled to sell India Rubber Belting, Hose and Packing, at a large discount from former prices. They will be thoroughly supplied with all sizes of Belting, Hose and Packing, Cordwaling, Hydraulic and Engine Hose; and Plain and Wove Packing.

PROBATE BOOKS. A. J. BURNHAM, 58 Clark street, Chicago.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

R. M. MITCHELL, & CO., FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Large Fire Proof Brick Block, Nos. 182 and 184 South Water street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

J. P. PEFER & CO., DEALERS IN HAMBURGH CHEESE, 48 Rees street, Buffalo, N. Y.

MOORES & RICHARDS, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CANE AND Fancy Seat Chairs, No. 22 Lake street, entrance on Wells street.

C. L. HARMON & CO., AGENTS FOR THE BOSTON BELTING COMPANY, have recently made arrangements by which they are enabled to sell India Rubber Belting, Hose and Packing, at a large discount from former prices. They will be thoroughly supplied with all sizes of Belting, Hose and Packing, Cordwaling, Hydraulic and Engine Hose; and Plain and Wove Packing.

BAKER, TRAVIS & CO., MACHINE TOOL BUILDERS, NORWALK, OHIO, MANUFACTURE

J. L. LYON & CO., LUMBER MERCHANTS, No. 182 SOUTH WATER STREET, Chicago, Ill.

Stone and Lime. A. H. TAYLOR & CO., JOLIET, ILL'S, Produce Brokers and Dealers in Lime, All kinds of Stone and fresh White Lime kept constantly on hand.

A. B. BATTIN & CO., PRACTICAL WORKERS AND JOBBERS IN *Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco* AND SMOKING TOBACCO, Dealers in Cigars.

JAMES H. BEAL & BROTHER, WHOLESALE FURNITURE AND CHAIRS, 160 GRAS WAREHOUSE, Importers of Looking Glass Plates, Blind Materials, Cabinet Trimmings, Lance's Improved Springs, and Dealers in all kinds of Upholstery Goods, Nos. 160 and 162 Lake street, Tremont House Block, Haymarket Square, Boston.

Business Cards.

JOHNSON, PARSWORTH & CO., WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF Dealers in Dry Goods to

D. F. TIERNAY & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF OIL AND WATER COLORS, VARNISHES, &c., and IMPORTERS OF FRENCH BING WHITE, &c.

HUTZ & SCHIPPER, NO. 142 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLS. Will do shortly the best assortment of Ready Made Clothing ever offered in this city.

FURNITURE, ETC.

H. WALKER & SON, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Warerooms, Tremont Block, Randolph, also Paper-hanging, Upholstery Goods, Nos. 160 and 162 Lake street, Chicago.

CHAMBERLAIN & BROTHER, MANUFACTURERS OF INLAID PEARL Chairs, Nos. 156 and 158 West Lake street, Chicago.

WILLIAMS, PERRY & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BOYDEN & WILLARD, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FURNITURE, No. 160 Lake street, Chicago.

HOTELS.

SIERRA NEVADA HOUSE, No. 249 Lake street, corner Dearborn, and Pike st., Chicago, Illinois, well have had a share of the public patronage, and will now find it a place of rest and comfort.

FURNITURE, ETC.

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Educational.

PROFESSOR OF FRENCH.—A PARISIAN Professor of Language, who speaks very little English, desires a situation in a College or Family to teach French. Address, "PROFESSOR," Tribune Office.

HOLBROOK School Apparatus Manufacturing Company, DEALERS IN SCHOOL APPARATUS, Manufacturers of Philosophical Apparatus, Manufacturers of Chemical Apparatus, Mineralogical Specimens, Maps, Globes, Blackboards, Chemicals, &c., Agents for Boss' school furniture.

EDWARD ELY, Agent, Nos. 9 Merchants Row, Boston.

Business Cards.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and Dealers in Produce, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Lumber, Shingles, Pickets, Fence, Produce, &c.

Banking.

J. T. TAYLOR, Dubuque. A. A. SCHLESS, Chicago. TAYLOR, RICHARDS & BURDEN, BANKERS, DUBUQUE, IOWA. TAYLOR, BENNETT & CO., BANKERS, WINONA, M. T.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO collections in IOWA and MINNESOTA, and exhibited LAND WARRANTS bought, sold and located.

Clothing.

A. THOMPSON & J. FOREMAN, Drapers and Tailors, Furnishing Goods, &c., 74 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Barrett King & Co., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in CLOTHING, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, 100 and 102 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 171 South Water street, CHICAGO, ILLS., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF GOODS FOR MEN'S WEAR, WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION OF the Trade to their SPRING IMPORTATIONS of Broadcloths, Fancy and Black Cassimeres, and DOESKINS, VESTINGS AND SUMMER COATINGS.

New Styles—Spring Goods! FOR MEN'S WEAR, ELY, NO. 9 TREMONT BLOCK, IS NOW Receiving directly from New York Jobbers, a large and fresh stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, of every description, shape and style; Business Coatings, of all shades; also, Paris Ready Clothing, and Drawers, in Linen, Cotton and Merino; Shirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, and a full, complete and well selected stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, which will be sold low for Cash, or Short Time to Responsible Customers. Call and examine for yourselves.

Boots, Shoes, & Rubbers.

BOSTON LADIES' & GENTS' Fashionable Boot & Shoe Store, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Illinois. HAVING EXCLUDED THE COARSER grades of goods, and fitted up our store expressly and solely for the accommodation of the trade, we can offer a perfect, strict adhesion to business, and due courtesy to our customers, to merit the patronage of the public and the trade.

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New Wholesale House. Whipple, Alley & Billings, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS, 161 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF Dealers in the City and Country to their extensive Stock of Boots and Shoes, Comprising all the different grades of quality and finish, for MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Being largely engaged in manufacturing for the Western Trade, and connecting our goods direct from our FACTORIES IN MASSACHUSETTS AND BRIDGETON, ME. we are enabled to sell our goods at Boston prices.

The stock will always be kept full by constant shipments by the partners at the East, who are fully posted with regard to the wants of the trade.

A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again.

A. WHIPPLE, ALLEN S. BILLINGS, Boston and Bridgton, Me. Chicago, Ill.

LEATHER.

KELLY & BLACKBURN, 20 LAKE ST., CHICAGO, ILL., TANNERS AND CURRIERS, IMPORTERS of French Calf Skins and English Sole Findings, Nos. 20 and 22 Lake st.

Foreign and Domestic Leather, Hides, Oil, Shoe Findings, Belting, Hose, Lace Leather, Importers of Genuine Oak Tanned Leather Belting, and Lace Leather, Nos. 20 and 22 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. Also, Importers of French Calf Skins and Shoe Findings, which is large and of superior quality.

Insurance.

THE MUTUAL SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT Books of Subscription for the Capital Stock of "The Mutual Security Insurance Company," will be opened at the Presidency, Rooms of the Board of Trade, in Chicago, on Monday, the 18th day of August, 1856.

GARDEN CITY INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL STOCK.....$300,000. THIS COMPANY IS NOW FULLY ORGANIZED, and will be prepared to take Fire and Marine Risks on the usual terms.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

DAILY TRIBUNE.

PUBLISHED BY
WRIGHT, MEDILL & CO.,
No. 9 CLARK STREET.
J. C. VAUGHAN, C. H. RAY, EDITORS.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Friday Morning.....August 29, 1856.

OUTBREAK IN KANSAS!

The Pro-Slavery Account.

REAL STATE OF THE CASE.

We have further accounts of fights in Kansas; but these accounts come wholly through a Pro-Slavery source. They are not to be relied upon. Let us state the facts as we suppose them to exist, admitting these reports to be true.

1. The Border men had occupied the best military points in Kansas. Their object was, to make a descent upon the Free State men, murder them, or drive them out of the territory. Their plan was well laid and planned. So sure were they of success, that they did not keep it a secret.

2. The Free State men, as we have stated, determined to take the initiative. On the 12th they attacked and carried the block house at Osawatomie, the next night another block house at Osawatomie, was seized, and the Ruffians defeated. Between that and the 15th, and probably on the night of the 15th, the fortified places in Douglas county were assailed by the Free State men, and the Ruffians routed and driven away. The probability is, that every block house occupied by the Ruffians has fallen.

3. Lecompton, which also has a block house, according to the Pro-Slavery Bulletin, has been carried, and the prisoners, Kobinson, Brown, &c., released, the United States troops having them under guard, not firing a gun. If so, they were permitted to escape. The Free State men made no attack upon the United States troops. This we know. That the block house in question of the Border men, has fallen, is re. "ll likely. But beyond this, the Free State men have observed the law in every respect—that we consider certain.

4. The Free-State men have acted purely in self-defence. They were compelled to do what they did to save themselves, and, therefore, could not help themselves. The only wonder is that they did not set long ago. But they are on the ground, cautious in action, if determined; and are the best judges of the time for action. That the destruction of the block house was a necessity, cannot be questioned. That they were rightly destroyed, is equally clear.

5. The stories of the seizure or destruction of private property by the Free-State men is false. Not a time was taken belonging to any citizen—not a cent's worth destroyed. This is a pretext of the border men to cover their own designs, excite sympathy, and secure aid.

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7. The border men were fortified. They occupied block houses. The Free-State men, in attacking these, were exposed, and it will not be strange if many of them have fallen. But the Ruffians have exaggerated the number of killed and wounded heretofore, and we suppose they have done so again.

The telegraph is contradictory. It asserts that the United States troops refused to interpose, and then declares that aid had been sent to Tecumseh's aid. But the whole affair will be made clear ere long—we shall have full and correct particulars of all the movements referred to in Kansas in a few days.

The war is begun in Kansas. It will be no child's play. The Free State men have determined to defend their rights and their homes, and they never cowards if they did not do that. They must fight or fall. They are right, then, in meeting the border men—in wresting from them the means to annoy or destroy them; and if a general conflict ensues, if Iowa and Illinois are aroused, if the whole North determine to stand by them, let the consequences rest where they should rest—upon the heads of the Pro-Slavery men, who are determined to extend the curse of Slavery, at any and at every hazard. The Freemen of Kansas will not yield. Nor should they. Life is worth nothing without Liberty, and if she must be sought for, the fight cannot begin too soon. We have dallied too long with this matter. Let it be met. Let us know whether free, white men are to have their rights, or whether the Slave-Power shall rule for its own clear benefit, and to extend the curse of its own class interests.

Diplomatic and Consular Salaries.

Hitherto the Consuls of the United States have been rewarded for their services exclusively. A bill has passed Congress providing that in future a stated annual salary shall be paid to them. The compensation of Ambassadors is also defined by it. Ambassadors, Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to Great Britain and France are allowed $17,500; to Russia, Spain, Austria, Prussia, Brazil, Mexico and China, $12,000; to all other countries, $10,000 per annum. Ministers Resident and Commissioners shall receive 75 per cent; Charge d'Affaires 50 per cent, and Secretaries of Legation 15 per cent, of the salaries of the Ambassadors. An Assistant Secretary of Legation at London and Paris, receives $1,500 a year. The Consuls of Liverpool and London are to receive $7,500 per annum; of Havana, $6,000; Quebec, $4,000; Melbourne, $4,500; Calcutta, $5,000; Egypt, $5,500; Japan, $5,000; Turkey, $5,000; Frankfort on the Main, $3,000; Hong Kong, $3,500; Glasgow, $3,500; British cities in England, Scotland, Ireland, and West Indies, $2,500; Havre, $3,000; France, $5,000; Paris, $5,000; Marseilles, $2,500; Russian cities—St. Petersburg $2,500; other towns, $2,000; Spanish cities, $2,500; Canton and Shanghai, $4,000; other Chinese cities, from $3,000 to $5,000; Honolulu, $4,000. Other Consuls to the various ports in all parts of the world, receive from $500 to $2,000.

U. S. Day Democratic Ratification Convention.

The Republicans of Cincinnati (1st District) have nominated the Hon. T. C. DAY for Congress by acclamation. The *Gazette* says:

The reconciliation of Mr. Day was a mark of confidence which that gentleman has earned by his manly, straightforward, independent and fearless course in Congress. He has been a faithful and courageous representative of the people of the First District, and they cannot do better than to secure his services for a second term.

The Hon. Sanghiner Scott Harrison was cast overboard, and John A. Gurley, Esq., a sound old Democrat, placed in nomination for the Second District of Hamilton. He is well known and highly respectable citizen—a man of great energy of character, of the talents, an able speaker, and an excellent business man. He is personally very popular, and has the confidence and good-will of all who know him. He will make an excellent run, and keep his competitor's (Mr. Gamaliel) hands full during the canvass. Republicans of the Second District, do your duty and elect him.

R. M. Corwine, Esq., and Judge Shellas, who have been put in nomination for Sheriff, are both excellent speakers, and will strike blows that will tell with tremendous effect upon the ranks of the Sham Democracy.

☞ The *Times* makes a very silly parade of a very silly paragraph which it pretends to have found in some obscure London newspaper, the writer of which was so enough to anticipate in Fremont's election a chance for breaking up the American Union. We commend to the *Times* attention the following extract—taken from no foreign journal, but from one of its own co-laborers for "Buck and Breck,"—the Charleston Courier:

"If it be desirable to triumph over our adversaries, and to preserve the Union UNTIL WE OURSELVES MAY BE READY TO ABANDON IT, it is certainly important to give the candidate of our party the frank and hearty support of all the Southern States, and none can take the lead with more propriety than ourselves."

Undersigning papers generally will please copy!

☞ The principal Kansas correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, is to report, he is reported, has arrested at a home thief. This will not astonish the least from the truthfulness of his future letters.—*Boston Post.*

The principal Kansas correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* is not under arrest, nor ever has been arrested, either in Kansas or elsewhere, for "stealing horses" or for any other offence. He is an old settler and citizen of Douglas county, Ill.—a lawyer, by profession—and unless the *Times* is more careful or explicit in its statements, may cause it to regret its dishonest assertions. Dare it indicate the gentleman charged with this offence, or publish its falsehood? This calumny originated with a highwayman, himself a horse thief, and is a falsehood, unqualified, malignant and cowardly.

Robert L. Mattis, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, and an Old Line Whig, is on the stump for Fremont.

Meeting at Freeport!

Thousands of Persons in Council.

THE GREATEST ENTHUSIASM.

FREEPORT, Aug. 28.

It is really very difficult to express feeling when we see so much feeling exhibited. To-day, Stephenson County rallied in her might, manifesting, not only power in regards numbers, but power in reference to a cause which party cannot subdue, nor Slavery conquer. All was enthusiasm. But there was no rash action—no shouts—if the cannon booked forth its noisy roar, if shout followed shout as some noble or pure sentiment was utered, if banners floated in the air, and 44 and pithy mottoes sparkled out there, they were signs only of a deeper earnestness which held and swayed the People. No one could gaze upon the gathered throng, so attentive, so absorbed, and not know, as if by instinct, that their hearts were in the work before them. The very looks of the men and women told this; their action proved it.

HOGINE PUTNAM, Esq., presided.

He has been an old Democrat—"approved," as such, by the party, in days gone by, and held to be steadfast in the faith by all who knew him. Nor has he changed. He is sure of a real Democrat now than he was ever before. He has not changed: the party so called only has changed. In a few well timed and sensible remarks, he made this clear enough. What he said was well said, and most cordially received by the immense crowd of Freemen gathered around him.

The Vice-Presidents of the meeting were:

GOTTLIEB FATWELL, CHAS. BORKSTEIN, JAS. HRANT, RALPH SABIN, WINTHROP MERRILL, HARVY SHIPPARD, ALPHEUS GODDARD, JOHN GODDARD, U. WHITE, BISSELL, BULENAP, DAVID NUDDS, RON'S BAIRES, Y. STORKEY, J. ELGIS, B. DORS, BLAKES.

SECT'RIES—CHAS. STROMBERG, H. N. HEBARD, C. F. TADDARD.

Dr. HILLGEBETHER opened the meeting in one of those class of speeches which cannot be too often made to any people. He is a German by birth, but an American, in the higher sense of the word, in principle. No man could be more devoted to Freedom than he. It is not a feeling, no impulse, a shortsighted right, in his estimation, but God-given, belonging of right to the citizen, and, of right, his to cultivate and defend. This view he illustrated forcibly and practically, explaining where in our Republic the peril to the common liberty lay, and how that peril might be nattered.

E. PACE, Esq., of Chicago, followed Dr. HILLGEBETHER in a forcible and eloquent speech. He has been an old Democrat of the strictest sort—none had less, truer or fought harder for "the party" than he. But he had done this, not for profit, not for emolument, not for the organization as such, he had done it for those principles of Freedom and of constitutional right which underlay the Democratic party, and of national justice which underlay the Republic the same. He felt, on the practical benefits to the People and the world which Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and the Fathers believed it would and thought it would be. He stood where he had ever stood. He believed now as a Democrat still, a real Democrat, he said. He was had proved recreant and faithless, he would not be either. He was reminded of an old song which illustrated his position. A Frenchman professed to be governed by *principle*. He went to bed at nine; he was up at five. He ate at such hours. He worked so many. All was governed by *principle*. He bought a watch. The watch did not go right, and he went to the watchmaker, saying, "Look at this watch; I buy'm; I give to grandsoupon; I am governed by *principle*. I go to bed at nine every evening; but last night he say it was nine when the sun was two hours high. Now shall I be governed by the law of God and of right, or by him? I can not follow him." Mr. PACE closed with a fervent appeal to the People, obeyed, defended it, and would not follow "party," which, like the Frenchman's watch, neither ticked to the tune of Humanity, nor gave the right time, nor indicated a point in union with the destiny and policy of the Fathers.

His speech was admirable.

J. C. VAUGHAN, of the *Tribune*, was called out and reviewed the great issue of the day, defining what seemed, to him, to be the duties of the Freemen of the North, how they should oppose and how master the unconstitutional and wrong action of the Slave Power, the source of its strength at home, and of its vitality in the Free States. He traced its acts, and laid bare its aim, generalizing in regard to both, and proving by facts, and in detail, the nature and extent of its aggression and its injustice. It was a despotism—one that had a system—and that system was to subjugate Freedom. On this point Mr. VAUGHAN dwelt—not only that it robbed the nonslaveholding whites of the South of their rights, and of every opportunity of improvement and of growth, but that it would, if permitted, degrade and destroy the dignity, hopes, rights and opportunities of Freemen and Freedom in the North.

C. B. DENIO, of Galena, spoke next, and made one of those speeches which always tell. It was practical, and, therefore, effective. It was pithy, and, therefore, potent.

Our German friends met in the evening and were addressed most ably and eloquently by Capt. SCHURMAN of the *Staats Zeitung* of this city, and Mr. MYERS, who was speaking when we left.

The meeting was one of the largest and best ever held in Stephenson. All concur in that—Men who came to hear, heard what was good for them. "I cannot as a democrat vote with those who call themselves democrats, any longer," said an influential man. "Nobody can listen to and digest the facts and reasoning we heard to-day, and do so, without being a sorry party and, whatever you do, I shall not be with that sort; nor will my neighbors do so." The spirit of the meeting, indeed, was all right. It was just what it should have been. Set down our County as full hearted and strong for FREMONT and FREMONT.

Anti-Nebraska Bass Beating.

A mass meeting of the Anti-Nebraska party of Kalb county, will be held at the town of Kalb, on Wednesday the 27th inst, at 1 o'clock. Hiram Wentworth, Vaughan, Dr. Egan, Mr. Farnsworth, Mr. Hoffman, and Mr. Redpath are invited, and expected to address the meeting.

CHOLERA.—A correspondent at Guayaus, Porto Rico, writing on the 19th ult., states that the cholera was committing fearful ravages at that place. The disease up to that date had, with occasional exceptions, been confined to the blacks; and the mortality had consisted in serious loss among the plantation hands as to interfere very materially with the prospects of the future crops. The epidemic was more virulent than usual, and had assumed the character of a malign fevered healthin, as well as fatal. Serious fatalities among the whites had occurred. Every expedient had been resorted to in order to prevent the spread of the contagion to other portions of the Island.

CONVENTION.—The man visiting at Judge Kent's having presided over a Freedom meeting, which was dipped from an exchange, contains an error. It was not the estimable Chancellor Kent, he having been dead for years, who presided, but one who presided over the meeting was a son of Chancellor Kent.

Covering Congress—Object of the Extra Session.

Congress has been convened in Extra Session in order to give the President and Senate time and opportunity to coerce the House of Representatives into voting money to bolster up sham Territorial laws of Kansas at the point of the bayonet. This is the precise point on which the two Houses differ. This is the exact meaning of the loud talk about blocking the wheels of Government, and stopping supplies. The House of Representatives has declared its readiness to vote all the money needed for the support of Government, but not to send federal dragoons into Kansas to execute upon the peaceable settlers of that Territory the infamous code which the Border Ruffians of Missouri have imposed upon them. The Senate refuses to permit the Government to be carried on upon such terms. It demands that these laws shall be enforced—that the House of Representatives shall supply the means for their enforcement—or that the wheels of Government shall stop. The issue has been made by that body. The responsibility of refusing supplies rests upon the Senate. And no misrepresentation could be more flagrant than that which seeks to shift that responsibility and place it upon the popular branch of Congress.

Thus far the House has sustained itself nobly. It has passed the Army and Navy Bill for the support of the Union, and has refused its sanction to the bloody appendage which the Slave oligarchy have fastened upon it. It has proved itself true to the organization of Freedom and the establishment of Slavery in Kansas. It has turned a deaf ear to the Slave Propagandists, and has shown itself not only to heed them, and has proved itself true to the Constitution and the liberty it was designed to secure. It will now be exposed to new temptations and subjected to fresh pressure. Federal patronage will be used to corrupt, and Executive power will be used to threaten. Let southerners with the Democratic party, and northerners with the Democratic party, remember that the House stands responsible to the People for its action. We confess, we are sanguine as to the result. We think it altogether likely that enough weak or venal souls have will be found to betray the Free-Slavery faction another triumph. If so, we can only echo the language of the Democratic Old and published by their constituents.—*N. Y. Times.*

POLITICAL ITEMS.

[EDITORIAL AND SELECTED.]

The Johnstown (Pa) *Tribune*, "stereotyped and chagrined at the action of the Cincinnati State Convention" recently held at Harrisburg, has "dropped the names of Fillmore and Donelson," and will throw its influence in favor of the man most likely to defeat Buchanan.

We have received several steamboat votes, taken in Maryland and Virginia, in Southern papers, and observed that Fremont always got more votes, if he never had a majority. Republicanism does not appear to be so sectional as our Buchanan and Fillmore friends would have us believe. Another evidence of its nationality, is the fact that Col. Fremont has already received a goodly number of applications for office from the slave States.

The Marshall *Telegraph*, published in Clark Co., Illinois, struck the Fillmore colors, and hoisted the flag of Fremont and Dayton on the 5th inst. Its reasons are worth reading. The Marshall *Telegraph* was the first journal in the State that came out for Fillmore, and it is almost the last to give him up. We know of but two papers in Illinois that still adhere to their first choice. We can stand it so longer. Our only chance to fetch the Buchanaeers in the border slave States and quiet the Slavery agitation, is to unite on Fremont. One other reason which has influenced us in this course is, it pleases the negro drivers a little too well to continue longer to battle for Fillmore.

FIGHTING ON ROGUE RIVER.

In the Southern Department, including the Rogue River and Coast Indians, there has been a good deal of activity, and some sharp fighting. In the latter part of May the volunteer forces succeeded in driving all on the Indians in their mountain fastness, at a place called the Meadows, and after two days' hard fighting, the chiefs sue to have terms from their strongholds.—The Indians then retreated down Rogue River, where they fell in with a company of regulars under Capt. Smith, who soon they surrounded and fought for some 30 hours, killing 10 and wounding 23 of his men, when another company came up and relieved him from the perilous position, according to the report of Mr. Choate's opinions.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* says that the basest political trick of the present day, is the abandonment by the Democrats of the Southern Know Nothings. They forced him upon their Northern brethren, and compelled them also to adopt a Pro-Slavery platform—and now, after having everything their own way in the national conventions, they are dropping Fillmore on all hands, and rushing over to Buchanan.

A correspondent of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, writing from Rome, Pa., on the 5th inst., says:

"Bradford county will give 4,000 majority for the Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains; the northern tier from Wayne to Erie, will give him 12,000. It is confidently asserted that in addition to the above, the counties west of the Allegheny will give him 15,000. Now, with proper exertion, the balance of the State will swell his majority to 50,000, which will beat not 'simply James Buchanan,' but the Cincinnati Platform, at least 15,000 in Pennsylvania. You may rely upon my estimate for the northern tier as entirely correct, and I verily believe the western counties will nearly double the majority I have named. Fillmore will not get 50 votes in this county. He is regarded by Northern votes is entirely too strong for this latitude."

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* gives the most encouraging accounts in regard to the prospects of Fremont in Wisconsin. It claims to be within bounds when it says that Fremont will carry Southern Wisconsin by a majority of 10,000. The *Sentinel* publishes many accounts in regard to the prospects of Fremont in Wisconsin. It claims to be within bounds in saying that at least two-thirds, and probably a larger proportion, of the American born farmers, mechanics and laboring men in this State are heartily enlisted under the banner of Fremont and Freedom.

"As to our adopted citizens, we have with us the great majority of the Scotch, a good share of the English, almost all the Welsh and Hollanders, and two-thirds, if not more, of the Norwegians. Of the Germans, especially in the northern section of the State, we shall get a very large majority, we hope, but for the bugbear of Know Nothingism, which is about the only argument Sham Democracy has left."

The editor of the *Juniata (Penn.) Telegraph*, in that he has waited patiently for some intercourse from Mr. Fillmore of the present movement in regards to Slavery extension, but has waited in vain. He is therefore driven to the conclusion that Mr. Fillmore is disposed to sustain the Slave States in the aggressive policy they are pursuing, and can no longer give him his support. Henceforward he goes for Col. John C. Fremont.

Question and Answers.

SYCAMORE, DE KALB, August 19th, 1856.

To the Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

GENTS—You will oblige a few Fremont friends here, and whose votes are threatened to be challenged at the polls in November next by answering the following questions:

1st. If a foreigner entered the State of Illinois in the year 1846, or previous to the adoption of the State Constitution, in 1848, is he a citizen and eligible to vote at election?

2d. If on his arrival at New York in '46 he declared his intentions and subscribed to an oath in a legal Court and arrived in Illinois before the adoption of the State Constitution; is it not assuming the specious one of the Thirty-fourth Congress, what may we not expect from the Thirty-fifth? Progress is the order of the day.—N. W. *Herald.*

The Seve ral Gov. Shannon's Removal.

(Correspondence of the New York Daily Tribune.)

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Aug. 8.

Since my last, news comes that Shannon is removed, and Col. Geary, of Pennsylvania, appointed his successor. We are willing to swap without stopping to inquire: "Who is Geary?" The news came at a moment when Shannon was in a difficulty among his friends in Lecompton. I have already told you of Marshal Fane's release, in Lawrence the day he undertook to dispatch the work of seizing taxes. Shannon's keepers about Lecompton were enraged, and called on him to order out the militia to assist in the Marshal at Coffeeder. Shannon refused. His keepers then told him there were but three things for him to do; call out the militia, resign, or take a shooting in the Kansas river. This made his his white hairs stick up straighter than usual, and he repaired to the camp of Maj. Sedgwick, about two miles distant, and ordered a messenger in haste to General Smith, at Fort Leavenworth, informing him of his danger. While he was at the camp, the mail arrived in town, bringing the news of his removal. All kinds of remarks followed, every one, they were sorry. Like sisters I have written of, he now prays to be delivered from his friends, and few he will succeed in taking his leave, or whether he will stop to make a speech at Westport, as when he entered, is problematical.

FATAL BUSINESS.—A letter in the Richmond *Dispatch*, from Greene County, Va., says:

"For the past two weeks our County or Counties have visited with a malignant epidemic, which the doctors call typhoid fever. It has proven fatal in a great many cases. Twenty or thirty have died with it. It is still raging (he) supposed to be on the decrease."

☞ On Saturday last the Republicans of Black county, Wis., held an immense and enthusiastic meeting at Dunbon.

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH AND MAILS.

CIVIL WAR IN KANSAS!

The Free State Men Victorious.

FORTS OF THE RUFFIANS CARRIED

THE LECOMPTON PRISONERS RELEASED.

THE BORDERERS RALLYING.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.

Leavenworth City Kansas Journal of the 17th, contains lengthy accounts of another battle in Kansas.

The Georgia and Carolina Colony (a block house) near Osawatomie, was attacked on the 12th, by 300 Free State men; the block house carried, and the Georgians and Carolinians driven into Missouri.

Their houses were burned, and their property of every kind seized—money, goods, &c. Some men lost $1200—others clothing, others houses.

One cannon, a large amount of arms, ammunition and provisions, were taken.

On the 15th, another colony in Douglas Co., (block house again) was carried. There were 400 Free State men well mounted and well armed. It is feared that most of Treadwell's men have fallen.

The United States troops were called upon for aid, but they refused to act.

The Free State men are driving all the Pro-Slavery men out of Douglas Co., seizing their arms, ammunition, &c. [Pudge.]

A fight took place between the two parties, which resulted in 14 men being killed and 6 wounded.

Lecompton was taken on the 16th, by 800 of Lane's men.

The United States troops having Brown, Robinson, and the other prisoners in charge, surrendered them without firing a gun, in the absence of the commander.

The Editor of the Southern *Advocate*, and Mr. Stebin, were wounded.

Large bodies of border men are organizing under Atchison and Stringfellow, at Weston, and help called for.

Other reports of fights, and of forces on the march.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.

SENATE.

The President's Message was received and read. It is as follows:

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In consequence of the failure of Congress at its recent session to make provision for the support of the army, it has become imperatively incumbent on me to exercise the power which the Constitution confers on the Executive on this extraordinary occasion, and promptly to convene the two Houses in order to afford them an opportunity of reconsidering a subject of such vital interest to the peace and welfare of the Union.

With the exception of partial authority vested by law in the Secretary of War to contract for a supply of clothing and subsistence, the army is wholly dependent on the appropriations annually made by Congress. The omission of Congress to act in this respect before the termination of the fiscal year, had already caused embarrassments which were overcome only by expectation of appropriations before the close of the present month. If the requisite funds be not speedily placed at the disposal of the Executive, it will no longer be able to furnish for transportation the equipments and munitions which are essential to the effectiveness of a military force in the field. With no provision for the pay of the troops, the contracts of enlistment would be broken and the ranks of the army be filled to half—the consequence of which would be so disastrous as to command all possible efforts to prevent such a result.

It is not merely that the officers and enlisted men of the army are to be thus deprived of every kind reward, although the troops are entitled by standing laws but that the construction of arms at the public armories the repairs and construction of ordnance at arsenals and the manufacture of military clothing and camp equipage, must be discontinued, and the performance of services which the branch of the public service thus be deprived suddenly of employment essential to their subsistence. Nor is it merely the inconvenience resulting from a forced abandonment of the seaboard fortifications and of the interior military posts and other establishments, and from the expense of recruiting and reorganizing the army, and of transporting to or from the vast regions which it now occupies. These are evils which it is true may be repaired hereafter by the exertion of money and energy; but other evils are involved which no exertion hereafter lavished could remedy in comparison with which the loss of money and injuries or interests sink into insignificance. A great portion of the army is situated on the remote frontier.

[Eastern line beyond Buffalo refuses to bring balance message—wires working hard.—HAP].

Fremont Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19.

A Republican meeting was held at National Hall to-night. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. Over 2,000 persons were present. The original place of meeting, Independence Square, was abandoned in consequence of the rain.

Wm. D. Lewis was called to the chair. He returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and said he wished every voter to understand that the coming contest was to decide in favor of Freedom or Slavery.

Various vice Presidents and Secretaries were elected.

A string of resolutions endorsing the Philadelphia platform, pledging the party to elect Fremont and Dayton would secure the maintenance of the Constitution and promote the peace and prosperity of the Union; viewing with horror the attempt of demagogues to sow discord and sectional strife; commending the action of the majority in the House of Representatives for resisting the passage of the Army bill without the insertion of the proviso prohibiting the use of the military force in enforcing the bogus laws of a pretended Legislature, and condemning the action of the Senate on the same bill, were passed with immense enthusiasm.

After it had been announced that Senators Collamer of Vermont, and Trumbull of Illinois, and the Hon. Mr. Burlingame of Massachusetts would speak, the Glee Club sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

Mr. Collamer said the issue presented was whether Slavery should be extended over Free Territory, which it had never been since the Missouri Compromise, and the Cincinnati Convention indorsed the proceeding, and Mr. Buchanan will sustain it if elected.

A song was now sung, and three cheers given for Jessie Fremont.

Mr. Trumbull said that demagogues were raising false issues to mislead the people. He gave a history of the Slavery question, and contended that the policy of the fathers of our country was not to spread Slavery into the territory added to the Union by Virginia, where Slavery was excluded by the ordinance reported by Jefferson; yet, at the present day the man who dared to be a Democrat in Buchanan's Republican Convention, has been driven out of that same Virginia. He examined at great length the Kansas act, tearing to pieces the arguments in favor of it. He condemned the measures of the Border Ruffians in language not complimentary to the parties concerned. He read the names of the speakers announced for the Democratic meeting, and every one of them was from abroad, and were Old Line Whigs and Southerners. The Republicans are called sectional because they have no Southern speakers. He thought the Democracy were equally sectional, because they had no Northern speakers.

In conclusion, he asked whether the House should be sustained in its resistance to the appropriation of money for enforcing bogus laws at the point of the bayonet? He hoped the election of Fremont would secure a Free Constitution to Kansas, the construction of a Railroad to the Pacific through Free States, and secure Free Territory. [Immense enthusiasm].

Mr. Burlingame was cheered when he arose. He gave a history of the Slavery question, and contended that the policy of the fathers of our country was not to spread Slavery into the territory added to the Union by Virginia, where Slavery was excluded by the ordinance reported by Jefferson; yet, at the present day the man who dared to be a Democrat in Buchanan's Republican Convention, has been driven out of that same Virginia. He examined at great length the Kansas act, tearing to pieces the arguments in favor of it. He condemned the measures of the Border Ruffians in language not complimentary to the parties concerned. He read the names of the speakers announced for the Democratic meeting, and every one of them was from abroad, and were Old Line Whigs and Southerners. The Republicans are called sectional because they have no Southern speakers. He thought the Democracy were equally sectional, because they had no Northern speakers.

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Disgraceful Assault on Mr. Granger by Robinson of Virginia—In Extra Session of Congress.

(Special Dispatch to the New York Times.)

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 18.

A most disgraceful assault was committed to-day by Mr. McMullen, of Virginia, upon Mr. Granger.

The parties were in an omnibus, riding to the Capitol. They were conversing on politics. Both were very earnest in the discussion.

McMullen said in effect that the South would not submit to the election of Fremont.

Granger replied, after November it will be made to submit.

McMullen immediately changed the discussion from a political to a personal one. He profane and to be insulted, and told Granger that if he say hains alone protected him.

Mr. Granger said, "I ask no immunity on that account."

He then thrust his fist in Granger's face, and struck him two severe blows, bruising Granger's face badly. Granger defended himself as well as he could.

The parties were separated immediately by Col. Chester, of the *Pennsylvania Inquirer*, who was accidentally the fellow passenger.

Granger is an old man, considerably under the medium height—very earnest in his manner, but frank, good-natured and generally popular.

Good News from Pennsylvania.

(Correspondence of the Cincinnati Daily Gazette.)

WAYNESBURG, Green Co., Pa., Aug. 18.

This part of the Keystone State is in a blaze for Fremont and Dayton. Greene county, which formerly gave 1,000 majority for the Democrats, is now claimed for the Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains. There are no Fillmore men here. We have a large Fremont Club organized, which is presided over by Robert Adams, a man eighty-eight years of age, who intellect is yet unimpaired, and who has a distinct recollection of the malignity with which James Buchanan and his party opposed Madison and the war of 1812. He says he wishes to live to see the patriotic sons of America administer a lasting rebuke to the man who was last in drawing to dismount those who had the courage to vindicate the rights of American seamen. Not only is the club presided over by the most aged man in the county, but it embraces almost all the young men in the town—many of whose fathers have been, and some are yet Locofocos. The people here claim the State for Fremont by a handsome majority.

The Great Storm at the South.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 18.

The New Orleans papers of Thursday, received here, are filled with accounts of the late and dreadful storm.

The streets of that city were literally overflowed, and many of them presented the appearance of rivers.

Lake Pontchartrain rose rapidly, and its waters submerged the plantations along the Jackson Railroad for miles.

At Lost Island the water was five feet deep. The persons who were on it at the time of the storm were mostly planters, who were in the habit of removing there during the warm season.

The steamer *Star*, it appears, was within four hundred yards of her destination, when she was driven ashore and wrecked.

At the latest accounts the clouds were still lowering, and more rain was expected.

The mails had been considerably disarranged by the rain.

To-Day's Advertisem'ts.

WANTED, A MIDDLE AGED LADY, who that is capable of acting as Chamber Maid and Nurse's Assistant. Good wages, good home, and kind treatment required. Enquire at this office. 3w22 2t*

WANTED, AN INTELLIGENT AND ACTIVE Gentleman, for a popular work in Chicago. Big money guaranteed to the right man. Good salary and bonus. Both are one time by a liberalist and permanent employment. Address, with stamp, Box 1, Chicago Post Office, and be ready. aug22-w

WANTED, A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Man, who has been for the past seven years family man, to collect in some or work round the house and garden, will do any thing that is required of him, and will do it well. Wages not so much an object as a good and quiet home, and he is a first class house painter; can will know his employer's character. Address or inquire of Mr. Wright, Tribune office. Address D. E. K., at this office. aug18-1w

BOARDING — TWO OR THREE SINGLE Gentlemen can be accommodated with good board at No. 10 Michigan street. aug18-1w

STORE TO LET, AND FIXTURES FOR SALE, suitable for a Confectionery or Fruit store. Rent cheap. Apply at 84 South Water Street. Fixtures may Apply at Bank of Commerce. aug21-3w

HORSE FOR SALE—A LARGE BAY Horse, 6 years old, 17½ hands high, sound and kind, and subjected to either carriage or draught purposes. Inquire at No. 11 South Water Street. HOCKER, INNIS & CO. aug21-3w

100 CARBOYS OIL OF VITRIOL, 100 Carboys Nitric Acid, 50 Bales Mineral Water Corks, for sale by HOCKER, INNIS & CO. aug21-3w

50 BALES MINERAL WATER CASKS, in packages, from 50 to 200 Gross. HOCKER, INNIS & CO. aug21-3w

MARBLE DUST BY THE BBL, FOR Soda Water manufacturers. HOCKER, INNIS & CO.

House and Lot for Sale.

A FINE RESIDENCE on Green street, West side. TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, with nearly new, containing twelve good sized rooms, with Gas, Water, Furnace, Bath Room, Cellar, good Dry Cellar, under the whole house, well of pure water, cistern, a good stable, and other outbuildings, with ornamental trees, fruit trees, &c. Lot 132ft by 150 feet. Will exchange. Terms to suit purchaser, or one half or two thirds may remain on mortgage. Apply to FULLER, BUTTERS & CO., 99 Dearborn street.

ANOTHER GREAT DISCOVERY. THE ORIGINAL 25 CT. GALLERY STILL AHEAD. PATENT DOUBLE AMBROTYPES, FOR 25 CTS.

PROFESSOR HARRIS, STILL MINDFULL of the people's interests, has brought to perfection that day introduced, the greatest discovery of the age. Ambrotypes for 25 cents, and Daguerreotypes, Gold and Gilt Frame in the case. Going off at the rate of 50 a Day! Call and see. Gallery, 103 Lake street. aug22-30w

Save your Buildings.

HAVING MANY YEARS' EXPERIENCE, and several thousand dollars invested in Stone and Machinery, I am prepared to contract for the RAISING, LOWERING and MOVING of Brick and Frame buildings, without regard to size, without separation of brickwork by the mechanical power, and warrant the work to be done in a workmanlike manner, guaranteeing minimal damages to the Buildings. Address,

Alex. Mitchell, Banker,
Geo. W. Bryant, Merchant,
G. D. Norris, Merchant,
Wm. S. Hibbard, do.,
Hon. James M. Cross,
Bryan Kilbourn,
Lyndsey Ward, Esq.,
All of Milwaukee, "Cross Harrison, Milwaukee." a-22-1w

Metropolitan Hall.

Second and Last Concert

OF

The Pyne and Harrison

ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY,

ON FRIDAY NEXT, Aug. 22d,

On which occasion, has been selected

AN ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME

Will be presented, which

MISS LOUISA PYNE

Will sing a Favorite Scottish Ballad, with Variations, originally composed for the Violin.

Also, the Duet, from Balfe's opera of "Bohemian Girl," "Home, Sweet Home," and with Mr. Harrison, the Duet of "Oh! Mathilde."

Tickets, One Dollar each. To be had at Gregin's Music Store, Lake street, and at the door on the night of the concert, commencing at 7 o'clock. aug22-1t,441

Montgomery Guards.

GRAND EXCURSION TO MILWAUKEE!

The Montgomery Guards

WILL GIVE A GRAND MILITARY AND Civic Excursion on the Steamer LAKE BRISE, to Milwaukee, on Wednesday, Aug. 27th, leaving the Dock at the foot of State street, at 8 o'clock, returning to Chicago the following morning.

BAND AND LELAND'S MILITARY BAND

Is engaged for the occasion.

Citizens, strangers and the fair sex are invited to be present, and to join in the amusements, which will be of a very pleasant character. Tickets, Dollar and a half, for the gentleman, children and ladies free. Refreshments will be served on board. Tickets can be obtained of any member of the Guards, and at the Dock on the day of the excursion. aug22-1t

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THE AUTHENTIC AND ONLY COMPLETE Edition of

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JOHN C. FREMONT.

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Late Minister to England,

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A GRADUATE in honors of Cambridge, England, of many years' experience, and who has been long in the United States, is desirous of a situation in some of the highest schools or families, as Tutor, or Teacher of Classics, Mathematics, and Modern Languages. Address A. T. Chicago Post Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, TWO MEN—Apply at Sherman House, Lake street.

RARE CHANCE FOR A SAWYER.—THE undersigned is about to commence the manufacture of a Sash Sash Blind, which will be sold for less than half the price of any other Sash Blind, which will be sold for less than half the price of any other Sash Blind, and yet the sale of the right to use the same will be worth to any one who may purchase it, from $500 to $1,000 per annum. Any one desirous of purchasing the right to use the same, will please address, JAMES BRADLEY, Chicago.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER WANTS a situation. Can give the best of references. Address, BOOK-KEEPER, Tribune Office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL KEYSTONE Family Medicines. Apply at Keystone Medicine Depot, 8 Dearborn street, Chicago.

PLEASE OBSERVE.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, in teaching, is desirous of a situation in a family, to teach the rudiments to a child of family, or to assist in the care of children. Address, Lady, Tribune Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, AN ENGLISH, Irish or Scotch Nurse, who can bring the best of testimonials of character. Apply at Tribune Office.

WANTED, TO BUY A WATER LOT, ON the North Side. Address, BUYER, Box 5,147, Post Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—A Comfortable House wanted in one or two of Ogden's, Wells or Michigan avenues, by a family of three, with no children. Address, HOUSE, Tribune Office.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED.—TO SELL GLEANINGS AND SHADOWS OF REAL LIFE. By Prof. Twenty valuable Historical Works. Sold only by agents. Address, J. S. PERRY & CO., Publishers, 48 Clark street, Chicago.

Lost & Found.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—TEN DOLLARS will be paid for the delivery, before office hours, of a Black Bell Tailed Dog, had from our Ware room, on the evening of the 14th inst. Dog is a large Newfoundland, with black head and tail, and white body; has had a chain on, but will not bite; has been lost about a week. Address, BOOKSELLERS, Tribune Office.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, DURING THE month of June last, at Ottawa or Chicago, or between the two places, a Pocket Book containing two Drafts, two Memorandum Books, of little importance, and no money. The finder will be rewarded with $20, if he will return the Pocket Book to the Tribune Office, or to the subscriber. ROBINSON & CO., 148 and 150 Lake street.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, A DARK BAY Mare, about 5 years old, with a small star in her forehead, stony back, white shoulder in the hame, 15 hands high, and has been lost in the Derry neighborhood. The above reward will be paid for her return to the Tribune Office, or to the subscriber. J. H. REED & CO., 148 Lake street.

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TO LET—A GOOD NEW HOUSE ON Milton Place, between Twelfth and Liberty streets, containing Parlor, Dining Room, Kitchen, Pantry, and Bedroom. Enquire of W. A. GILES, on the premises.

TO RENT, A FIRST RATE DWELLING, with Stable, Carriage House, and Lot, 50 feet by 175, on Clark street, south of Jackson, in the City of Chicago. Rent, $300 per annum. Inquire of Jos. W. Ball, Banker, corner North Wells and Kinzie streets.

G. LYMAN, Post office Building.

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Sawyer's Fluid Extract of Bark AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR THE FEVER AND AGUE, And the Various Forms of BILLIOUS DISEASES, Intermittent, Remittent, Chill Fever and DUMB AGUE, being their origin in Malaria of every Bottle or nearly PREPARED BY DR. S. SAWYER, AND SAWYER, PAGE & CO., Druggists and Sole Proprietors, Chicago. Sold by druggists and hotels generally.

General Notices.

SELECT INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, NO. 91 Wells street, (between Randolph and Washington sts.) Wanted, Cooks, Washers and Ironers, Chambermaids, Nurses, Waiters, Gardeners, Grooms, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Boys, Girls, Ladies' Maids, Seamstresses, Governesses, Teachers, Clerks, Salesmen, Tailors, Cutters, Shoemakers, Printers, Bookbinders, Machinists, Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Painters, Gardeners, Farmers, Brewers, Distillers, Tanners, Butchers, Bakers, Gunsmiths, Coopers, Wheelwrights, Boilermakers, Stonecutters, Plasterers, Bricklayers, Stonemasons, Carpenters, Cabinet Makers, Turners, Sawyers, Machine Hands, Laborers, Teamsters, Farmers, Gardeners, Dairymen, Stockmen, Hostlers, Porters, Waiters, Chambermaids, Nurses, Seamstresses, Cooks, Washers and Ironers, Boys, Girls, Ladies' Maids

Legal Notices.

OFFICE OF MASTER IN CHANCERY.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County,—ss.
MASTER'S SALE.
Circuit Court Cook County.
In Chancery.

George S. Gubb, (Trustee), George Spencer, Daniel W. Fuller, and Henry Fuller, Jr., of Boston, Plaintiffs, vs. Ira Fuller, Jr., Ira Fuller, Sr., Ira Fuller, Jr., Trustee, Ira Fuller, Sr., Trustee,